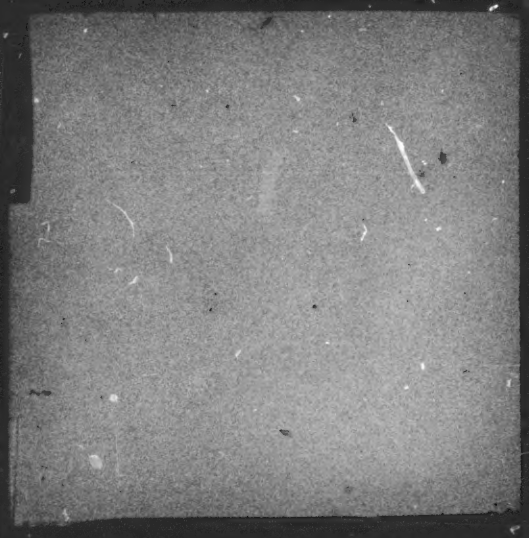

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ABSTRACT

This collection of abstracts is part of a continuing series providing information on recent doctoral dissertations. The 19 titles deal with a variety of topics, including the following: (1) print media and state trial courts, (2) the impact of computerization on the structure of newspaper organization, (3) a comparative study of the community press in urban and suburban areas, (4) journalism in congressional campaigns, (5) treatment of the first amendment in high school journalism textbooks as it relates to student press rights; (6) the effect of national development on news values, (7) the Soviet journalist, (8) the American press ombudsman, (9) newsgathering in state legislature, (10) the citation by American reporters of foreign news media and agencies, (11) the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Warren Burger and freedom of the press, (12) the role of newspapers in national politics from 1789 to 1816, (13) the British radical press and British foreign policy from 1850 to 1860, (14) the coverage in Nigerian news by four daily newspapers in the United States, and (15) the evolution of the invasion of privacy tort and its newsworthiness limitations. (HTH)

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Abstracts of the following dissertations are included in this collection:

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A METHODOLOGY FOR THE EMPIRICAL CLASSIFICATION OF NEWSPAPER CONTENT BASED ON READER INTERESTS

Order No. 8115242

BENNETT, ELLEN MARION, PH.D. *The University of Tennessee*, 1981. 263pp. Major Professor: Dr. Jack B. Haskins

The primary purpose of this research was to test the feasibility of producing empirical categories of newspaper content that represent different kinds of news likely to be read by a wide, diverse audience.

In particular, complete linkage cluster analysis and several factor analysis procedures were applied to reader-interest data to determine whether the cluster analysis or a selected factor procedure could achieve the desired classification of newspaper content.

It was also hypothesized that demographic and life-style variables could be related to interest in empirically determined categories of news.

The reader-interest and background data were gathered in personal interviews with an available, nonrandom sample of 280 adults. Each respondent rated 93 newspaper headlines using Haskins' (1960) 0 to 100 title-rating technique, a validated predictor of actual readership, and provided demographic and leisure-activity information.

Although a random sample of respondents was not necessary for the methodological purposes of the study, a controlled effort was made to interview persons with a variety of background characteristics so that the relationship between background variables and reading interests could be adequately analyzed.

The results of the classification analyses revealed that the complete linkage cluster analysis and a selected factor analysis procedure (minimum residuals, orthogonal) each identified a set of reader-interest categories representing content likely to be read by a high proportion of the audience tested. Furthermore, the categories produced by each method were found to be highly interpretable.

Incremental analyses determined that the predicted audience coverage provided by representative content from the 16 factors produced and the predicted coverage achieved by representative content from the 16 clusters identified are 85.6 percent and 85.0 percent, respectively. It was therefore concluded that the two empirical classification techniques are equally useful in terms of specifying categories of content which, as a group, are likely to reach a wide audience.

Although a cluster analysis and the factor analysis each produced 16 reader-interest categories which cover the interests of about 85 percent of the audience, the composition of the clusters and that of the factors are not the same. Future research will have to determine whether the clusters of the factors are closer to actual, replicable categories of reader interest.

In the factor analysis of the data, the re-factoring of long, initial factors was employed. The usefulness of this novel process was tested by calculating the incremental predicted audience coverage provided by the new factors, and it was found that the new analyses revealed concise and interpretable factors of reader interest which substantially enhance predicted audience coverage.

The demographic and life-style characteristics of the respondents were found to be related to levels of interest in the various categories of news developed by the factor analysis. Overall, the demographics proved to be the dominant discriminators. Discriminant analyses determined the relative strength of the background variables in distinguishing among levels of interest in the various categories of news, and crosstabulation tables revealed specific differences suggested by the discriminant analyses.

PRINT MEDIA AND STATE TRIAL COURTS: A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Order No. 8108270

BURNETT, CATHLEEN, PH.D. *Vanderbilt University*, 1980. 239pp. Adviser: Professor G. Russell Carpenter

This dissertation investigates the news reporter role as mediator between the legal system and the public. Two reporters with the courthouse beat on different papers are compared. Three trial level courts are examined (Circuit, Chancery and Criminal) and normal news stories are compared in terms of attention, emphasis and tendency given to the law. A method of structural analysis developed by Daniel Patte is employed to interpret the texts. The method examines surface level content as well as integrates the symbolic system.

Chapter II describes the specific contexts of the formal legal activity of the courthouse and concludes that the clerks' classification system is less useful to the reporters' scan for news than past contact with attorneys and cases.

Chapter III discusses the concept of attention and offers it as a substitute for the notion of selection of stories. The reporter maintains control over the daily stories and the sources and on the surface level, news from the courthouse does not appear to be "disruptive" to the legal order.

In Chapter IV, three stories are chosen as representative of normal court reporting and analyzed. First, the entertainment function is found to be dominant over the information function. What is taken for granted by the reporter demonstrates that the speaking position that the reporters take is one of an insider, someone in-the-know. All three stories manifest values of antagonism toward government or professionalism and at the same time view the legal system in a favorable light, as a resolver of problems.

Chapter V examines the role of beat reporter as it interfaces with the role of editor. Submitted copy is compared to printed copy and it is suggested that the beat reporter manages his editor rather than vice versa. On an everyday basis, the editor makes conservative changes while the reporter attempts to write more colorful stories.

Finally, Chapter VI explores the effect of competition on political and non-political stories. Two reporters are compared and only at the initial stage of attending to the news item does competition affect the reporting of the non-political story. However, a significant difference appears on the surface level as well as on the deeper value level between the two competing reporters in the political domain. Interestingly, only public information is reported. Furthermore, very little information is exclusive to one paper. For all the time spent in currying favor with the parties in the political trial, little of the private information is published. It is suggested that reporter-source relationships are important for non-information reasons.

The purpose of this project, then, is to ask what is the message within and behind the news. The focus has been on a particular kind of news--of trial courts. The attempt has been to offer a way to read news stories that is controlled and comprehensive, that ignores intention, and that can stand alone. This is a prerequisite to be able to study the communication process as a whole, from sender to message to receiver.

COMPUTERIZATION VIEWED AS ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNOLOGY: ITS IMPACT ON THE STRUCTURE OF NEWSPAPER ORGANIZATIONS

Order No. 8118155

CARTER, NANCY HOERLE, PH.D. *The University of Nebraska - Lincoln*, 1981. 222pp. Adviser: John B. Cullen

Findings from research which has sought to explain the impact of technology on the structure of formal organizations have proven inconclusive, particularly when the computer has been viewed as a form of technology. This has led to conjectures that both technology and computerization have been over-rated regarding their potential for influencing organizational structure.

A review of the literature suggested that part of the disappointment or inconsistencies in the findings could be attributed to previous conceptualization and measurement of computerization. In an attempt to understand further the relationship between organization structure and technology, an intra-organizational field survey was conducted to discern the impact of the computer when its conceptualization was extended to represent organizational technology. Rather than considering only the informational aspects of the computer, as earlier studies had, an extended perspective was adopted in which the computer was viewed as encompassing workflow and operations technology as well as information technology. This view of the computer necessitated the creation of measurement indices capable of assessing the extent of computer utilization rather than the number of subunits using the computer or simply the observation of its presence on-site.

Published sources and a survey questionnaire returned by 67 managing editors were used to collect data to test the impact of the computer on five structural dimensions of U.S. daily newspaper organizations: specifically, locus of decision making, division of labor, monitoring/control, formalization and administrative intensity. Additionally, the relationship between computerization and age of the organization, unionization and organizational size were investigated.

Organizational size was found to moderate the technology-locus of news decision and technology-locus of personnel decision relationships as well as the technology-functional diversification relationship. Tests of main effects hypotheses revealed only limited support for the notion that computer technology significantly influences the structural dimensions of newspaper organizations. While two measures of technology were found to be significant predictors of functional differentiation, organizational age was the best predictor of locus of production decisions and the presence of a production union was the best predictor of monitoring/control and formalization. Despite the evidence from previous findings, none of the contextual variables included in the study were useful in predicting administrative intensity.

It was concluded that future research must attend not only to the conceptualization and measurement of computerization, but also to the conceptualization and measurement of the structuring variables, particularly the locus of decision making. Finally, it was suggested that organizational structures which can accommodate and facilitate pervasive computer integration may conform to Mintzberg's (1979) descriptions of Adhocracy.

COMMUNITY ORIENTATION AND NEWSPAPER READING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE COMMUNITY PRESS IN URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS

Order No. 8114160

COBBEY, ROBIN ELIZABETH, PH.D. *Syracuse University*, 1980. 120pp.

This study addresses several questions concerning the relationship between individuals, their community and the newspaper. Focus is centered on smaller communities which make up metropolitan areas and the community newspapers, generally weekly, which circulate there. In examining predictors of readership, urban and suburban communities are contrasted. Theoretical issues are addressed while giving consideration to pragmatic questions concerning geographic segmentation of the newspaper audience.

Data were collected from 2003 individuals, representing 46 separate towns, cities and metropolitan subareas of Minneapolis and its environs. The sample was random and proportional; interviewing was conducted by telephone during March, 1979.

In the analysis, factor analysis was used to identify distinct components of community orientation--those factors which define the relationship between individuals and communities. The five components identified differ in the ways in which they develop in the individual. Some develop over time; others reflect one's position in life cycle. More importantly, these components are more predictive of community newspaper readership than of daily newspaper readership. Identification with one's community and attention towards its familial institutions are most predictive of community newspaper readership. Many of the social and demographic variables which have consistently predicted daily readership, are not related to the community newspaper.

In further examining the predictors of community newspaper readership, several differences emerged between suburban and urban communities. This is due to some extent on the different nature of these communities. Suburban communities are clearly more familial, both in their makeup and the orientation of their residents. Urban residents show stronger identification with their community than suburban residents do. While community identification develops more rapidly in the suburbs, it never reaches the level it does in urban areas.

This study concludes that community and daily newspapers have different functions for the individual. The community newspaper serves the individual's personal life, that side which concerns the family and the home. This basic function is exhibited differently in urban and suburban communities. For the urban individual, the community newspaper is complemented by the daily; both are sources of community information. In older age, the paper becomes more important because this is the time in the individual's life when identification with the community and localistic attitudes are their strongest.

For the suburban individual, the community newspaper aids the process of integration into a community which is very human, but none-the-less ill-defined. The role of the community newspaper in fostering community identification helps to explain its greater importance to the suburban individual.

THE BROKEN QUILL: JOURNALISM IN CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS

Order No. 8125108

EVANS, SUSAN HOPE, PH.D. *The University of Michigan*, 1981. 136pp.
Chairman: Peter Clarke

This study examines the way a national sample of political reporters (N = 71) covers congressional campaigns. Interviews with journalists, content analysis of news columns, and contextual features of each district (e.g., Federal Election Commission reports of expenditures, vote tallies) are combined to create an unusual view of the workings of the local press.

Evidence is arrayed in chronological fashion: from newsgathering practices, through journalistic screening mechanisms, to news columns.

Newsgathering techniques deserve scrutiny because they reveal novel insights into how much reporters know about candidates and how much news space they capture. Newsmaking during campaigns is the result of interaction between two sets of organizational resources: the newspaper's (e.g., energy of the reporter) and the candidate's (e.g., tenure in office or size of campaign war chest).

Journalists' selective use of facts and events is shaped by professional standards of newsworthiness and expectations about audience interest. We examine these discretionary filters through which news events flow. Analysis compares the way journalists perceive congressional races, judge the merits and liabilities of the contenders, and write about the campaign in news articles. Reporters' subjective interpretation mediates between candidate appeals promoted on the campaign trail and copy appearing in news articles. In particular, challengers' issue stands and ties to electorally significant groups fade from view.

News attention, for both incumbents and challengers, varies with competitiveness of race. Campaigns with tight outcomes receive vastly more coverage than less hotly contested races. Ironically, incumbents draw much more coverage than challengers in precisely those races where challengers have a chance of gaining victory--races with close outcomes. The most revealing way to understand this incumbent-challenger gap is by examining types of reporting themes. Some news topics are treated in a balanced way; others are not.

The findings offer clues to understanding the stronghold incumbents occupy in congressional contests. This research also highlights reportorial practices that might affect voters' ability to make reasoned choices at the polls.

THE BRITISH RADICAL PRESS AND BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY, WITH EMPHASIS ON FRANCE, 1850-1860

Order No. 8115334

HERRICK, REBECCA BOWDEN, PH.D. *University of Maine*, 1980. 297pp.
Adviser: William J. Baker

This study of the British Radical press and British foreign policy, with emphasis on France, 1850-1860, was designed to help fill a notable gap in the historical literature on Victorian England. It defined the principles of the old Chartists, a vital and vocal segment of the British Radicals, and gave insight into their influence on British foreign policy and Continental Republicanism. Radical newspapers and periodicals of the 1850s, written for a proletarian readership, were the principal primary sources used in the research.

France was chosen as the central reference of this study because France was England's military and diplomatic ally in the mid-nineteenth century, and also because it emerged as the Radicals' philosophical enemy when it became an autocracy.

The relationship of the Radicals with continental revolutionary exiles resident in England and the influence of the latter on Radical opinion were considered. British foreign policy relating to continental affairs was assessed from the point of view of the Radicals' principles of international proletarianism, class consciousness, Republicanism, and anti-Russian and anti-French xenophobia.

ETHNICITY, SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, AND OPINION FORMATION: AN ANALYSIS OF ETHNIC PORTRAYAL IN THE VANCOUVER NEWSPAPER PRESS, 1905-1976

INDRA, DOREEN MARIE, PH.D. *Simon Fraser University (Canada)*, 1979. Senior Supervisor: Michael Kenny

Ethnicity and the mass media have been important influences on Canadian society, yet many aspects of the relationship between the two have not previously been explored. In particular, very little systematic attention has been paid to how the media cover the issues and events which involve ethnicity. This thesis examines in detail how the daily newspaper press of Vancouver, British Columbia, has portrayed ethnicity between 1905 and 1976.

The primary data base for this study was generated through a computerized content analysis of the press during the decades 1905-1914, 1928-1937, and 1967-1976; The *Vancouver Province* and *Vancouver Daily World* were considered in the first of these eras, the *Vancouver Province* and the *Vancouver Sun* were dealt with in the second, and the *Vancouver Sun* in the third. One out of every thirteen issues printed was sampled, or approximately twelve hundred issues in all. This sample generated approximately four thousand items specifically dealing with ethnicity, which were then coded in terms of twenty-eight content and format variables. This data was subsequently analyzed to generate time specific, quantified assessments about how these newspapers dealt with each of the many ethnic and national groups which received substantial press attention. A social and economic context for each of these groups was provided in order to illustrate the relationship between press portrayal and the place of that group in Canadian society.

In order to develop a further understanding of the societal effects of the press portrayal of ethnicity in the present day, the impact of stigmatic press coverage on Vancouver Sikhs between 1975 and 1977 was subsidiarily considered; the data bases for this aspect of the study were a daily content analysis of South Asian news items in the *Vancouver Sun* during the first half of 1975, participant observation during the same period, and a formal survey of one hundred male Sikhs' attitudes to the media carried out in 1977.

It was found that throughout the twentieth century the press has generated relatively coherent stereotypes of both domestic and foreign groups. Moreover, these press stereotypes have tended to be highly evaluative, with the consequence that some ethnicities have been given far better coverage than others. Although these press images have changed through time the British, Americans, and Western Europeans have consistently been portrayed more favorably than those who have been perceived to be culturally or physically different from them. Historical evidence and Sikh responses to the media both confirm that the unequal fashion in which the Vancouver newspapers portray ethnicity has served as an important legitimation for the socio-economic privileges of majority group individuals at the expense of others.

THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PERIODICAL PRESS IN NEW YORK CITY FROM 1889 TO 1914 Order No. 8125321

KARLOWICH, ROBERT ANTHONY, D.L.S. *Columbia University*, 1981. 537pp.

This study is concerned with Russian-language periodical publishing in New York City for the period 1889-1914 and with Russian Jews and ethnic Russians who emigrated to America and were involved in its production. This study also seeks to form a general understanding of the organizational activity and political and cultural attitudes in the immigrant community from Russia as they are described in the Russian-language press in New York City for the period.

The dates of publication of the Russian-language periodicals divide into two separate periods. The first period began in 1889, with the publication of the first Russian-language periodical in New York City, and ended in 1899, when the last title in this period ceased publication. A total of six titles were published, five of them clustered in the years 1889-1893. There were ten editors for the six titles and most of them were either revolutionaries and socialists or sympathetic to such causes. The period was dominated by the presence of Jews who had emigrated from Russia. The majority of Russian Jews active in socialist, Russian-language publishing gradually turned to the Yiddish language, a more viable medium by which to reach the Jewish immigrants in New York City. In 1899, with the cessation of the last Russian-language periodical, there were no further attempts to publish in Russian in the first period.

The second period began in 1907, with the publication of a Russian-language weekly with strong socialist leanings and ended with the outbreak of World War I, after which Russian-language periodicals published in New York City faced new problems in a new era which separated them from the overall period 1889-1914. A tentative reckoning gives a total of ten titles published in the second period, not including unverified claims of titles published and unlocated titles. There were thirteen editors for the ten titles. Six have been characterized as socialists, four were progressive and three were tsarist-Orthodox. In 1907, with the start of this second period, a new audience was sought in the ethnic Russian immigrants who had been coming to America in increasing numbers since the beginning of the twentieth century, and had settled throughout the United States and Canada. A great deal of the initiative for this new publishing activity came from political emigres who had fled Russia after the failure of the 1905 Revolution. By 1911, there were three dominant newspapers that were vying for the loyalty of the ethnic Russian settlers in America; they represented the socialist, quasi-socialist or progressive, and tsarist-Orthodox points of view. By 1914, no one of them had won out over the others, but all had achieved sufficient readership to be published daily, except Sunday.

Throughout the period 1889-1914, New York City was the center for Russian-language periodical publishing in the United States.

TREATMENT IN SELECTED HIGH SCHOOL JOURNALISM TEXTBOOKS OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT AS IT RELATES TO THE RIGHTS OF STUDENTS TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES IN PRINT Order No. 8121655

KNOTT, DAVID L., ED.D. *The University of Toledo*, 1981. 128pp.

The purpose of this study was to assess the degree of treatment of the concepts of the First Amendment rights of students presented in selected, recently published high school journalism textbooks. The study was designed to test two questions: (1) To what degree do high school journalism textbooks published since 1970 contain a discussion of the rights of students to express themselves freely in their school newspapers? (2) With what references do high school journalism textbooks published since 1970 deal with the First Amendment rights of students to express themselves freely in their school newspapers?

The 1970 publication date was used because the Supreme Court ruling in the Tinker case in 1969 led to scores of subsequent court decisions which significantly changed or clarified the law as it relates to the high school press.

Selected for this study were the five high school journalism textbooks appearing most frequently on the adoption lists of the ten largest school districts in the United States and the eighteen states having statewide adoption of textbooks. A content analysis instrument was developed to provide both a quantitative and a qualitative measurement of the content of these textbooks. Thirteen points of law relating to the high school press were used as the standard against which these textbooks were measured.

The quantitative measurement revealed that one textbook included no legal references whatsoever, while two textbooks discussed only the three points of law related to libel. Some of the legal precedents set after 1969 were reported by the other two textbooks, but in neither textbook was the discussion more than minimal. Little detail or elaboration was offered by any textbook on any of the thirteen points of law.

Results of the qualitative measurement indicated that four of the five textbooks included a considerable number of indirect references to student press law. Most such references were by implication rather than citation. Two of the textbooks were very subtle in their implications. Two other textbooks were far more direct and frequently implied that the law, particularly libel, is an ever-present threat to the high school journalist. Both of these textbooks tended to present the rights of the student journalist as secondary to the will of school or community authority.

Four of the five textbooks stated in their introductions that these books were written to assist students in producing their school newspapers. Each of these textbooks also referred to the vital

importance of the First Amendment to the safeguarding of American democracy. The failure of these textbooks to report adequately the law relating to the student press could tend to alienate already skeptical students. Such an omission also does a disservice to the journalism discipline in that the law is a vital factor to be considered in every aspect of publishing. Students need to know and understand press law if they are to be adequately prepared to seek a career in journalism. And finally, whether we really want our schools to prepare students for life in a democratic society must be questioned. If the answer is yes, then a strong journalism education and a free student press can offer great assistance. But high schools must be willing to practice democratic principles, including the promotion and support of a free student press, with all the ramifications that can entail.

THE EFFECT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ON NEWS VALUES

Order No. 8115008

LANGE, JAMES CORDEN, PH.D. *University of Minnesota*, 1981. 196pp.

Working from differences in economic, political and informational development among eight countries (United States, England, South Africa, Rhodesia, Kenya, Zambia, Ghana and Uganda), differences in three value patterns (development orientation, elitism and tolerance) were predicted. Specifically, the less developed nations were expected to place greater value on mobilization, cooperation, the future, individuals of high status, government, and the discrimination between sexes, races and ethnic groups. Assuming that these value patterns are generative mechanism for content selection rules which transcend the institutional gatekeeping processes, these differences were searched for in communication content. National daily newspapers were chosen to provide the content due to their comparability and their easy availability in microform.

The predictive model for development orientation (kappa = .45) and elitism (kappa = .26) were successful, while the tolerance hypothesis did slightly less well than chance (kappa = -.04). The implications of these findings for ameliorating one of the north-south conflicts about the 'new journalistic order' is discussed, along with the implications for wire-service editors wishing to increase their use rates in foreign markets. Speculations are made about the application of this approach to the study of interpersonal and intercultural communication.

THE SOVIET JOURNALIST: A CULTURAL ANALYSIS

Order No. 8127647

MILLS, RILLA DEAN, PH.D. *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*, 1981. 231pp.

Most Western studies of the Soviet press have, implicitly or explicitly, approached the subject with the assumption that the Soviet media and Soviet journalists are flawed versions of their Western counterparts. The author of this study attempted to approach the subject on its own terms. Using techniques of cultural analysis, the author tried to enter the symbolic world of Soviet journalists and describe that world in terms which were at the same time faithful to the subject and understandable to Western readers. The primary object of analysis was *Zhurnalist*, the monthly organ of the Soviet Union of Journalists.

The study develops a self-portrait of Soviet journalists which is far from the passive propagandizer of Western stereotype. Soviet journalists' conceptions of their own roles might be broken down into the following categories: (1) "Ideological warrior" for the party. This role, which has of all the roles gotten the most attention in the West, continues to be important in the Soviet journalistic repertoire. Officially, the journalist's most important obligation is still to further the cause of the Communist Party. (2) Literary craftsman. Part of the European literary tradition in journalism, Soviet journalists consider excellent writing essential to good journalism. (3) Publicist and reporter. The publicist, the journalist as advocate for a Marxist-Leninist point of view, was the original model for Soviet journalists as developed by Lenin. It remains important. But surprisingly, the journalist as reporter--as relatively detached conveyor of information--seems to be growing in importance. In some senses, the process is the mirror image of what is occurring in the United States, where interpretive journalism has been gaining on "objective" journalism. (4) Investigative reporter. More than is generally recognized in the West, the Soviet journalist is concerned with finding and correcting those elements of his/her society which do not work or work inefficiently. In this role, Soviet journalists show increasing signs of conflicts with other professionals in Soviet society who would rather keep such information from mass dissemination. (5) Citizen's friend. In the vast and often unresponsive Soviet bureaucracy, the journalist is frequently asked to intervene to correct injustices against individual citizens. (6) Member of the collective. To an extent difficult to imagine in the more consciously competitive societies of the West, the journalist in the Soviet Union worries publicly about how to handle problems of poor professional performance without harming the professional. Journalists keep up a constant dialogue on the correct ethical understanding of rights and obligations within the collective.

The author concludes that Soviet journalists' roles are more interesting, more difficult, and more fluid than Westerners have generally believed them to be; that Soviet journalists, far from deserving the pity sometimes heaped on their presumably passive character, may even offer new approaches to problems that journalists around the world face; and that despite their different histories and ostensibly different purposes, Soviet journalists and American journalists have, in some ways, surprisingly similar conceptions of their profession and similar problems in defending those conceptions against other members of their own societies.

THE AMERICAN PRESS OMBUDSMAN

Order No. 8121225

MOGAVERO, DONALD THOMAS, PH.D. *University of Washington*, 1981. 363pp. Chairperson: Roger A. Simpson

The concept of the newspaper ombudsman is borrowed from the Swedish, meaning intermediary. Currently there are over 25 such programs operating at daily newspapers across the country. Seventeen of these programs provide the data for this study.

Unlike his Swedish ancestor, the American ombudsman has not grown as a quasi-official institution for the press at large, but rather as an independent, though "wholly owned", member of each individual organization. Thus, the definition of the ombudsman's role and duties is as diverse as each paper and the community he serves.

Section I is designed primarily to place the data on the ombudsmen programs into context, developing a series of theoretical boundaries which will add perspective to that information. Chapter I examines the foundation for the development of critical programs for monitoring press performance through the interpretation of the Commission on Freedom of the Press. Chapters II and III chart the historical development of American critical attitudes toward the press from the early years of the 20th Century to the present and also follows the historical path of the ombudsman concept from Swedish antiquity to its adoption by the American press. Chapter IV closes this section by examining the more immediate bases for adoption of the ombudsmen programs by the press.

Section II outlines the nature of the ombudsman's duties, documenting the differences and similarities among the programs studied. Chapter V offers an introduction to the procedural aspects of the ombudsman's role, presenting an overview of the approaches used in interpreting the role and outlining the methods used for establishing an initial link with the public. Chapters VI and VII recognize the two primary operating objectives of the ombudsman programs--the external or public function and the internal critical function. Considerations necessary for balancing these roles are examined in detail.

Section III concludes the dissertation attempting to provide perspective for the research preceeding it in Section II. Section III also charts the parallels that have emerged throughout the research relating to the ombudsman programs and the context offered in Section I. Chapter VIII is directed toward a review of the measures by which the ombudsman is able to determine the effectiveness of his respective program and approach. Chapter IX concludes by summarizing the material and refocusing the research vis a vis the question posed at the onset. Issues for further study are also isolated.

NIGERIAN NEWS IN FOUR UNITED STATES "ELITE DAILIES": AN ANALYSIS OF THE COVERAGE OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY GOVERNMENTS (1960-1966; 1966-1979)

Order No. 8117946

MOHAMMED, UMAR, PH.D. *The Florida State University*, 1981. 158pp. Major Professor: Theodore Clevenger, Jr.

This study attempts to quantify the coverage of Nigeria and the attitudes toward that country expressed by the United States press. It also attempts to answer the question of whether the press framed the content of its Nigerian stories in terms of U.S. political and social ideals. The study is based on a content analysis of news of Nigeria published in *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Chicago Tribune*, and *The Miami Herald*.

The news stories of the four newspaper were randomly sampled during the periods between October 1, 1960 and October 31, 1979. A total of 62 news stories were recorded in the four newspapers.

The measuring instrument for the study was designed: (1) To determine the amount of coverage given to Nigeria. This included comparing the news stories over time periods and comparing the coverage of Nigeria by the newspapers in terms of number of stories, trends followed, space covered, and the type of coverage. (2) To determine the attitude of the press toward Nigerian newsmakers (Was the story favorable, unfavorable, or neutral toward the referent?). Using a two stage coding procedure the stories were submitted to raters for evaluation. The raters identified the newsmakers and the direction and intensity of attitudes expressed toward them.

The following results were found: The Nigerian coverage in American papers was much higher during the Nigerian Civil War than during any other period. *The New York Times* printed more news stories, by far, on Nigeria and devoted more space to that country than any of the other three newspapers.

The New York Times, *The Los Angeles Times*, and *The Chicago Tribune* wrote more hard news on Nigeria than *The Miami Herald*, but *The New York Times* and *The Miami Herald* printed more feature stories than the other papers. The four newspapers did not follow the same trend in coverage across the total time period. The similarity between the papers occured during the Civil War when they all showed an increase in their coverage of Nigeria, followed by a decline after the Civil War.

The space devoted to the Nigerian news in the four newspapers was scarcely enough to inform the American readership of significant developments in Nigeria.

The foreign newsmakers who were concerned primarily with humanitarian, economic, and political matters and Nigerian Ibos and Ibo institutions were the entities most covered in the four newspapers.

A majority of foreign individuals and institutions and some of the Nigerians who were covered in the reported events that included participation of foreign nationals were treated favorably by the four newspapers.

Nothing was repoted on United States dependence on Nigerian oil, arousing a speculation that the United States press was not sensitized to the oil problem or was not partisan in its reporting because of it.

Results show in part, that American ideals and interests sometimes seemed to influence the way the four newspapers treated and covered Nigerian affairs. But the general finding of the study was that the United States press did not always report Nigerian news in terms of its relationship to American ideals and interests.

CRISIS REPORTING: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOUR BLACK AFRICAN CASES (1967-1979). (VOLUMES I AND II)

Order No. 8115021

NWOSU, IKECHUKWU ENOCH, PH.D. *University of Minnesota*, 1981. 598pp

A major issue in international mass communication today is the continuing concern among scholars and various experts about the current pattern of news and information flow between the industrialized nations. Complaints about the inadequacy of Third World news coverage in the Western mass media, both in terms of *quantity* and *quality*, is still rampant among Third World and concerned Western experts. One of the very few areas of consensus on both sides of this controversy is that more hard data generated by systematic research on this problem is sorely needed at this time to make the continuing debate and search for solutions on the issue more meaningful.

An often-neglected aspect of this problem is direct systematic inquiry into the role of the Western mass media in the reporting and interpretation of Third World Crises or armed conflicts. This study is an attempt to fill a small part of this lag. It is essentially a systematic and critical inquiry into an aspect of the news-flow problem as it exists in a region of the Third World--Black Africa. Specifically, it is a dissection of how a sample of selected influential British and American newspapers reported and interpreted four Black African armed conflicts over a twelve-year period.

The major tool of research was systematic content analysis; plus substantial use of research evidences or data reports, newspaper excerpts and reasoned arguments and conclusions offered by the research literature or other specialized documents in this issue. The research approach adopted was the comparative analytical case study approach. Eight key variables were identified and nine hypotheses were tested in the study. The data generated after the initial story coding procedure were computer analyzed, using the Social Science (SPSS) Package.

The study's findings show that these four Black African conflicts were generally under-reported (quantity) and inadequately interpreted (quality) by the British and American newspapers examined. The little amount of news and other items published by these newspapers were shallow, unanalyzed materials that lacked appropriate political, historical, economic and cultural perspective. Again, most of the items published were found to be buried on the inside pages of these newspapers and so had very low attention scores or readership potentials. Furthermore, except in the Nigeria-Biafra War, the newspapers were found to have placed undue emphasis on the reportage of hard news stories such as actual battles and ideological conflicts, and largely neglected soft and constructive news stories such as peace or settlement efforts and the human sufferings involved in the crises.

The findings also suggest that except in the Angolan case, the British and American newspapers tended to report more stories originating from datelines or factions in the four conflicts that were supported by their home governments than from the opposing sides. It was further found that, with the exception of the Nigeria-Biafra conflict, the newspapers tended to report more favorable stories about factions supported by their home governments than about the other sides unsupported by their home governments. An undue nationalistic and ideological reporting tendency among the newspapers was also revealed--with the former being most pronounced in the Zaire Crisis where Western civilians were part of the victims and the later being most noticeable in the Angolan conflict.

The study also found that contrary to the contention of some critics of Western media coverage of the Third World, the newspapers depended more on their own foreign correspondents than any other source (e.g. wire services or local bylines) in their coverage of the four wars. Important differences were also found in several respects among the British and American newspapers' reportage of these crises, with the British newspaper not doing a better job at interpretation as was predicted. A positive correlation was found between the number of items used by the newspapers in reporting the four wars and the amount of space they devoted to these stories.

The newspapers were also found to have reported more stories at the beginning of the actual shooting wars and at the actual end periods in the four crises, than at the middle periods, the periods preceding the wars, and the periods after the wars. This trend was found to be most pronounced in the longer crises. These findings led to the formulation of a tentative hypothesis that attempts to describe the trend of Western reporting of armed conflicts in Black Africa and perhaps other regions of the Third World--the Vulture Reporting Hypothesis.

NEWSGATHERING IN THE LEGISLATURE: THE IMPACT OF REPORTER-SOURCE EXCHANGES

Order No. 8115833

RICHARDS, BARBARA, PH.D. *University of Minnesota*, 1981. 370pp.

By examining press activity in the Tennessee and Minnesota legislatures, this paper explores the influence of the press on a governmental institution. Most other studies concentrate on press impact on the public, an important, albeit different, concern. Here, by highlighting leadership response to the press, or more accurately, the interaction between the reporters and the officials, the area of greatest influence potential can be isolated. The mass public constitutes a power base for the press; by discussing press impact on political institutions, the public is not ignored but instead is reduced to a single factor in the larger scheme of interaction between journalistic institutions and the exercise of political power. It is because it has the ear of the citizenry that the press can claim

official attention; and it is through official institutions that press impact on the public can be translated into political action.

The state legislature provides the most appropriate setting for an examination of political reporters: the press corps is composed of reporters who consider the capitol and its politics their regular beat; the legislators face frequent re-election and thus are concerned with their public image conveyed through the media; the large number of participants provides multiple avenues for policy input by interested parties including reporters; and, finally, the decision-making environment can be a volatile one. With the large number of points for press access and the diversity in terms of partisanship, status, ideology, and personality of its members, the legislative branch provides the richest single source of data illuminating the issue of press influence on government.

The attitudes of reporters and legislators and the interaction between the two groups constitute the foundation for press influence. Both groups were found to endorse similar newsgathering values of objectivity and neutrality; however, reporters were much more supportive of an activist press although even they stopped short of endorsing direct intervention in the legislative process. In their interactions, both reporters and legislators seek to control the exchanges and adopt individual styles to effect that end; the combinations and confrontations of these styles determine the quality of newsgathering and the likelihood of press impact.

Four areas of press impact are presented which represent the breadth of the political consequences of press activity: information, style, decision-making structure, and policy. Individually, they represent single facets of the interface between the institutions of press and government. Examples from both states demonstrate informational impact to be the most frequent type. Policy impact, the most extreme form, is much more rare and likeliest to occur on issues which involve the self-interest of the press, of the legislators or of an interest group.

The paper's findings demonstrate the deep penetration of the press into the legislative process. As an integral although unofficial part of the government system, the press by its mere presence, its newsgathering activities, and its informational output, alters the nature of that system and the behavior of its other actors in a regular and continuous manner. No great controversy or even public notice accompanies this routine press involvement. It is so embedded in the legislative process that no one gives it a second thought. The physical presence of reporters in the midst of legislative activity is a constant factor in legislative business; by fulfilling the normal responsibilities of newsgathering and reporting, they impact on the process. If the press were removed, the character of the government system would change. The legislative whole would no longer be whole without one of its parts.

BORROWED NEWS: LOOKING AT THE WORLD THROUGH FOREIGN EYES

Order No. 8123174

RIFFE, DANIEL, PH.D. *The University of Tennessee*, 1981. 90pp. Major Professor: Eugene F. Shaw

This study explored the phenomenon of second-hand foreign news: the citation by American reporters of foreign news media and agencies as sources of news.

Specifically, the study sought evidence of a negative relationship between a newspaper's reduced level of foreign correspondent staffing and its annual percentage of foreign news items containing second-hand news. A comparative case study design was used, and data were collected through analysis of samples of the foreign news content of the New York *Times* and Chicago *Tribune* for 1969-1979 inclusive. The *Tribune* had reduced its staff of full-time, American correspondents overseas during the 11-year period, while the *Times*' staff size remained stable.

The study also sought to identify the qualitative labels used by reporters to specify the partisan or controlled nature of the sources cited, and to determine if these labels were most often used when information contradicting that of the cited media source was not provided.

No direct relationship was found between staff size and the small annual percentage of second-hand news. Both papers gradually increased their percentage of items containing second-hand information, independent of both staff size and overall reductions in foreign coverage. The *Tribune's* staff cut, however, did have some impact on the paper's choice of originating agents for items containing second-hand news; the paper was forced to rely more on a wire-service copy.

Labels were used most often to indicate that cited media sources were government-controlled or partisan, particularly in items from the socialist and third-world nations where control of information is greatest. Further, labels were most likely to be used when no information refuting a media source's assertion was provided.

The findings were viewed as positive evidence of reporters' or other gatekeepers' awareness of their critical role as purveyors of foreign news. Although they were faced with a newsgathering environment that occasionally limited their access to all but advocacy sources such as controlled or partisan media, the reporters provided, in many cases, qualifying labels that enabled readers to assess meaningfully the cited source's own special interest.

A RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT: THE BURGER COURT AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, 1969-1980

Order No. 8122664

SCHWARTZ, THOMAS ALPHONSE, PH.D. *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*, 1981. 303pp. Major Professor: Dr. Harry W. Stonecipher

The Supreme Court of the United States during the 1970's frequently has been attacked for being "anti-press" by journalists and activists in the area of freedom of expression. Critics have charged that President Richard Nixon's four appointees to the Court have been at the forefront of cutbacks in freedom of the press. Other students of the Burger Court have defended its decisions in this area as being consistent with Warren Court precedent and with the First Amendment. The inability of legal scholars to reach a consensus could be a function of the lack of a systematic means of assessing recent law of press freedom and of ignorance of the judicial process in connection with the First Amendment.

By reconceptualizing the First Amendment as a psychological dimension of an ideology of Supreme Court justices, this study suggests that Nixon appointees on the Burger Court have had less favorable attitudes toward freedom of press than have had non-Nixon appointees. Guttman scalogram analysis of the voting behavior of the justices and McQuitty's linkage analysis of their opinion-joining and opinion-writing behavior revealed distinct favorable and unfavorable attitudinal blocs within the Court. Justices Black, Douglas, Brennan, Stewart, Marshall, and Stevens generally have had favorable attitudes and Justices Harlan, White, Powell, Blackmun, and Rehnquist and Chief Justice Burger generally have had unfavorable attitudes. These blocs were stable throughout controls for time and for sub-referents, i.e., libel-privacy, community order-national interest, community morality, and fair trial-free press. Measures of intensity of viewpoint of the justices and cohesiveness of the blocs showed no significant differences. The Burger Court was found to be more favorable toward the institutional media than toward non-institutional media, although the type of press freedom adversary was found to have no impact on the Court's response to questions of press freedom. Chief Justice Burger and Justices Powell and White were found to be leaders of the Nixon bloc, and Justices Stewart and Brennan were found to be leaders of the non-Nixon bloc.

The author posited that contemporary conceptualizations and operations of the First Amendment, for example, the "clear and present danger" test, the "speech-action" approach, "absolutism," "balancing of interests," and the "preferred position" thesis are unrealistic given the extent of the political and psychological involvement of the justices in determining the limits of the system of freedom of expression. A social scientific theory of the First Amendment would be the only realistic kind of theory to propose because it would be a practical theory: it would be useful for hermeneutics and would account for the reality of the judicial process. Students of mass communication law should be encouraged to explore social psychological approaches to the study of the First Amendment, rather than confining themselves to a traditional methodology involving a value-laden, normative, and often-times advocacy research ethic inherited from nineteenth century jurisprudence.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INVASION OF PRIVACY TORT AND ITS NEWSWORTHINESS LIMITATIONS Order No. 8119371

SHARP, SALLIE MARTIN, PH.D. *The University of Texas at Austin*, 1981. 272pp. Supervisor: Norris G. Davis

The evolution of the invasion of privacy tort and the newsworthiness limitations on the tort are analyzed both in terms of common law and federal Constitutional law. The analysis of the modern invasion of privacy tort and the Constitutional and common law limitations on recovery for invasion of privacy begins with analysis of the origins of the tort and its recognition and development at common law. Because of the need for continuous accommodation of press and individual interests, this discussion is juxtaposed with discussion of the development of the limitations which protect the press from privacy actions.

After tracing the recognition and development of the tort of invasion of privacy, the study analyzes the nature and scope of the common law defenses of newsworthiness and other common law defenses which protect the press from privacy actions. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution also limits recovery for the tort of invasion of privacy and the development and evolution of the limitations are analyzed. This common law and Constitutional law background provides a background for the central focus of the dissertation: the evolution and elevation of the common law newsworthiness defense to a Constitutional mandate. The study analyzes a sample of federal and state court cases decided during the 1967-1981 period to determine if and how the newsworthiness defense is being treated as a constitutionally-based defense to privacy suits. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that the First Amendment protects some types of newsworthy speech from invasion of privacy judgments. This dissertation studies the language in the Court's invasion of privacy, libel and other First Amendment opinions which gives weight to arguments that all truthful speech concerning newsworthy topics is constitutionally protected from invasion of privacy tort judgments and that false, non-libelous speech about events of public interest to the public deserve equivalent protection.

THE PARTY PRESS: THE NEWSPAPER ROLE IN NATIONAL POLITICS, 1789-1816 Order No. 8119377

SLOAN, WILLIAM DAVID, PH.D. *The University of Texas at Austin*, 1981. 367pp. Supervisor: C. Richard King

The political function of American newspapers during 1789-1816 has received little study by historians, who tend to evaluate the press of the period very critically.

This dissertation is an attempt to (1) define more clearly the role of the party press during the Federalist-Republican period with especial attention given to the relationship between journalists and politicians, (2) present some critical analysis of the major historical assumptions about the press, and (3) offer a re-evaluation of the party press based on its performance of its journalistic and political roles. The dissertation's various chapters assess the importance of the press in regard to public opinion, discuss the relationship of the press to politicians, examine the political functions of the press, discuss the methods by which the press attempted to carry out its functions, examine the political threats aimed at silencing editors, and evaluate the performance of the press and the traditional historical interpretations of the press in light of this performance.

This dissertation, taking exception to most of the assumptions implicit in the traditional historical interpretations, attempts to show (1) that the press was a major instrument in the Federalists' and Republicans' attempts to gain political dominance, (2) that the expected role of the press was one measured by partisanship and not by performance of more recent journalistic standards, (3) that the traditional interpretations are short-sighted, and (4) that the performance of the party press was better than historians have perceived.

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